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PART II—Section 2

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on the 14th April 1972:—

BILL No. 8 OF 1972

A Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1972. Short title.

30 of 1954 **2. In section 4 of the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in sub-section (*1*), in part (ii) of clause (c), for the words "eight annas", the words "one rupee" shall be substituted.** Amendment of section 4.

3. For section 8 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:— Substitution of new sections for section 8

"8. A member shall be entitled to— Amenities,

(*i*) a rent free accommodation upto 'A' type;

(*ii*) the facility of free local telephone calls and free postage; and

(*iii*) receive free medical facilities for himself and for members of his family in any medical institution in India which is run or aided by the Government of India or a State Government.

Pension free transit by railways and medical facilities after ceasing to be a Member.

8A. A Member shall on ceasing to be a Member of either House of Parliament,—

(i) be entitled to receive a pension at the rate of three hundred **rupees per mensem;**

(*ii*) be provided with two third class railway passes entitling him to travel with a member of his family or his servant up to a maximum limit of ten thousand kilometres a year;

(*iii*) be entitled to receive free medical facilities in any medical institution in India which is run or aided by the Government of India or a State Government."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In order to enable a Member of Parliament to discharge his duties efficiently in that capacity, it is of utmost necessity that he should be provided with free accommodation and the facility of free local telephone calls, in addition to free postage and medical treatment.

Ex-members of Parliament often pass their retired lives in destitution after having served the nation for one or two terms. It is, therefore, proposed that a member who has completed one full term as a member of Parliament should be entitled to receive a pension. They should also be provided with free transit by railways as also the medical facilities.

Hence the Bill.

NEW DELHI;
Dated the 18th February, 1972.

PANNA LAL BARUPAL.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 2 of the Bill provides for increased road mileage to Members of Parliament. Clause 3 provides for (i) additional housing, telephone, postage and medical facilities to Members during the term of their membership; and (ii) pension, free transit by railways and medical facilities to Members after they cease to be members of Parliament. It is estimated that a recurring annual expenditure of about rupees twenty lakhs will be involved from the Consolidated Fund of India.

No non-recurring expenditure is likely to be involved.

BILL NO. 20 OF 1972

A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1972. Short title and Commencement.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1973.

2. Article 370 of the Constitution shall be omitted. Omission of article 370.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The special status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir being maintained even after more than 20 years of the comencement of the Constitution is an anachronism which must be discarded now. The general legislative competence of Parliament should not be dependent on the sweet-will of the State so far as matters included in the Union List are concerned. It is, therefore, necessary that the power of Parliament to legislate on matters included in the Union List must be restored immediately. In any case the special position enjoyed by the State of Jammu and Kashmir must be ended by the end of 1972.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;
The 1st March, 1972.

PRASANNBHAI MEHTA.

BILL No. 27 OF 1972

A Bill to provide for compulsory military training to all able-bodied citizens in the country

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Compulsory Military Training Scheme Act, 1972.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of India.

(*3*) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Applicability of the Act.

2. Military training shall be compulsory for all the citizens of the country irrespective of their caste, creed, sex, faith, employment or profession who have reached the age of 15 years and above, except for disabled and physically unfit persons.

Power to make Scheme regarding Compulsory Military training.

3. The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame a scheme to be called the Compulsory Military Training Scheme for imparting Military training to all the able-bodied persons to whom this Act applies, and the scheme shall be administered and implemented by that Government through such officers and authorities as it may deem fit.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The armed aggression by Pakistan in 1971 on our motherland has taken heavy toll of our army. Our second line of defence i.e. the Territorial Army and Border Security Force's courage to fight shoulder to shoulder with our Armed Forces in the battle field necessitates the need of imparting military training to all the able-bodied persons in the country which may be of immense use for the country in future war with any strong country and particularly with China and will also help in maintaining vigil on the vast borders of our country.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;
The 2nd March, 1972.

PRASANNBHAI MEHTA.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 2 of the Bill seeks to provide for compulsory Military training to all citizens except disabled and physically unfit persons. Clause 3 of the Bill contemplates the appointment of the various officers and authorities at Centre and State levels. It also provides for supply of necessary equipment for implementing the provisions of the scheme. All these provisions involve an initial non-recurring expenditure and also recurring expenditure in the shape of pay and allowances. The recurring financial requirements of the scheme may be approximately to the tune of rupees 25 lakhs from the Consolidated Fund of India.

A non-recurring expenditure of about rupees 25 lakhs is also likely to be involved from the Consolidated Fund of India.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 3 of the Bill seeks to empower the Central Government to frame a scheme to carry out the purposes of this Act. The maters in respect of which the Government is required to prescribe the procedure are relating to the authorities of the scheme which are to be appointed, the training to be imparted, necessary material and equipment to be supplied etc. All these are matters of procedural nature. The delegation of legislative power is thus of a normal character.

S. L. SHAKDHER,
Secretary.

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